



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ary 3 to February 11, no cases, no deaths; outbreak, January 6, to February 11, 3 cases, 1 death. Total, February 3 to February 11, 7 cases, no deaths; outbreak, January 6, to February 11, 41 cases, 30 deaths.

No cases of even suspicious character are reported from any other localities.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

YOKOHAMA, *February 16, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report cases of cholera in Japan as follows:

Chiba Ken—February 12 to February 16, 4 cases, no deaths; outbreak, January 6 to February 16, 42 cases, no deaths. Ibaraki Ken—February 12 to February 16, no cases, 2 deaths; outbreak, January 6 to February 16, 3 cases, 3 deaths. Total, February 12 to February 16, 4 cases, 2 deaths; outbreak, January 6 to February 16, 45 cases, 32 deaths. No cases reported from other districts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SCOTLAND.

Increase of typhus fever in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *February 26, 1896.*

SIR: Since I wrote you of date February 5, 1896, I regret to say that typhus fever, instead of decreasing, has been on the increase in Glasgow. At the last report there were 22 cases, all in hospital. The persistence of the disease is attributed by the health officers to overcrowding of the people in tenements. In all, 41 cases have been dealt with during the winter; and of these, 19 have been in one locality, known as the Kingston District, on the south side of the river, between the Broomielow Bridge and the Allan Line docks. Of these 19 cases, 12 lived on one street, which has, since 1870, acquired a reputation for the association of overcrowding with typhus fever.

Besides the 22 cases in hospital, 45 persons, representing 11 households, are under observation in the reception houses, because of their known association with these cases. This number has not been equaled in Glasgow since the spring of 1891.

The health authorities are evidently doing all in their power to check the spread of the fever, and have declared several houses untenable and have reduced the number of inmates in others.

I will endeavor to keep you well informed as to the future state and progress of the disease in this city.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN B. MORSE,
United States Consul.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of December, 1895. Estimated population, 423,600. Total deaths, 938, including enteric fever, 26; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 10, and whooping cough, 6.